The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

CRITICIZING THE PRESIDENT.

During Executive session of the Senate one day last week Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, criticized the action of President Harrison in removing the Postmaster at Jersey City, as the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General the term for which he had been appointed would not expire for several months. The the New Jersey Senator was one of the men which has of late years grown to such an extenure of office act, which had deprived the Senate of the right to ask the President or the Division and the Department commanders. head of any Department of the Government why any removal from office had been made.

THE SENATE'S DIGNITY DISTURBED. On Thursday last, after the Senate had closed the doors to the public and had been in Execu- | tions placed upon recruiting officers, to see that tive session for at least 15 minutes, Senator | men of bad habits should not be enlisted. Edmunds happened to cast his eyes upon the who was apparently utterly unconscious of the ject, the Gossiper thinks that they overlook entire Senate were riveted upon the intruder | whom he has talked at times on this subject upon their diguity when Senator Edmunds | during the past dozen years. remove the objectionable citizen. It was learned He is constantly a source of trouble to his comthe galleries. The young man was interviewed | duties of guard and police. by the reporters of the various journals of the | The true fault lies in the work that our country, in the hope that they might learn | troops are called upon to do. A young man, something which had transpired during the with arder for a military life enlists and goes time the intruder was in Executive session, but they got little or no information from him. | instruction at the recruiting depots, and in-THE ARMY REGISTER.

The manuscript for the Army Register for the year 1890 has been in the hands of the Public Printer since the middle of October, but the work will not be ready for distribution until about the middle of February. There is some hitch in the work at the Government Printing Office, but what it is cannot be learned. An appropriation of \$150,000 for deficiency was passed by the House of Representatives last week, and this money may be needed to complete the work on the Register. The bulk of the work on the Register is always completed as early as October of each year by the efficient cierk who has charge of the Army Register Division, Adjutant-General's Office, Mr. Chas. Brown. After the work is completed, however, an addenda has to be furnished, which gives all casualties among the commissioned officers if an officer should die or be transferred or re-signs, this andenda, which is never furnished the Public Printer until after that date, contains all the casualties and promotions which have occurred during the year previous. The Army Register is a work of considerable importance to the service, and is always reliable, it being prepared with great care by Mr. Brown. SILCOTT INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted the defaulting Cashier of the Serhas robbed some of the most prominent men of | the figures Gen. Kelton could give them. the country and has forged their signatures, will not have a tendency to lighten his sentence should be be captured. A reward of \$5,000 for his capture was voted upon and come from the contingent fund of that body, that is on the liberal system now in vogue of and it is thought that this money will furnish | granting extended furloughs. an incentive to the detectives of the country to find the defaulting Cashier. It is said, however, that quite a number of Members and ex-Members hope that Silcott will hide himself so that only the last trumpet will find him, because of questionable transactions they have had with the ex-Cashier.

A MISHAP TO THE PRESIDENT'S BUGGY. While out driving one evening last week with his son Enssell, President Harrison met with a mishap. They were riding in a light top-buggy on the Woodley Lane road, when the horse stumbled, fell and broke the shafts, throwing the President upon the dashboard and back of the horse. If the animal had not been very gentle, the accident might have resulted seriously, but he remained perfectly quiet. The President was brought to the White House by a passing wehicle, and later Russell Harrison returned with the horse and broken buggy.

BEORGANIZING THE PENSION OFFICE. Lust week Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, abolished the Board of Rereview, and has distributed its 40 members among the other five Adjudicating Divisions of the Bureau. Bix of these were assigned to the Board of Review as a committee to decide the more important and difficult questions, which will increase the Board of Review from 82 to 86 men. The remaining 34 reviewers, together with the 40 Special Examiners, who were recently recalled from field work, will be distributed among the ably from the Committee on Pensions of the Adjudicating Divisions, thus increasing their | Senate upon the bill lately introduced by Seneffective working force by 74 men. It is pro- ator Quay, of Pennsylvania, fixing \$72 per posed to reorganize all the Divisions of the | month as the rate of pension to be granted all Bureau on a corrected and simplified basis, with a view to increasing to its utmost the become, totally helpless from injuries or for a constitutional amendment conferring on adjudicating capacity of the office.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were appropriated by the last Congress for the | States. purchase of two swords, the property of Mrs. Shields, the widow of the fate Gen. James Shields. The swords are now in the enstody of the Treasury Department, and were presented to Gen. Shields by friends. A question as to how much of the money appropriated was to be talk or consultation with the Iowa Senators, paid arose in the mind of Secretary of War Proctor, as the act read that the "actual cost of the swords" was only to be given for them. It is understood that, as the swords were gifts from many people, the cost cannot be ascertained, and Mrs. Shields will get the \$10,000 which was

BONS OF VETERANS FOR POLICEMEN. The laws of the District of Columbia prescribe that no one shall be appointed to the police force except those who have served in the army or navy of the United States and re- Ordnance Department; Serg't Daniel Lunsceived honorable discharges therefrom. Petitions are now being circulated to extend the Serg't Frederick S. Wild, 17th Inf., Second provisions of this law to confer the same rights, | Lieutenant, 17th Inf.; First Serg't Robert privileges and preferences in appointments to Alexander, 4th Inf., Second Lieutenant, 7th the police force upon the sons of men who Inf. served bonorably in the war of the rebellion. These petitions are being numerously signed, and it is hoped that such a modification of the law will be made ...

THE SIGNAL OFFICE TRANSFER. The Senate Committee on Agriculture recently referred the bills introduced for the transfer of the Signal Office from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture to Secretary Rusk for his opinion. As Gen. Rusk has already placed himself on record as favoring the proposed fransfer, it can readily be surmised that he will report favorably on the question, and

A YOUNG TENNESSEAN'S LETTER. Of B VOICEMENT

ENGRYPLIE, TENE., Dec. 2, 1889. Gen. J. N. PATTERSON. I got your name in the national tribune. I am 16 years old, my papa was a soldier. He is aiways sick. I go to school me and Belle, we wont first leternet I beard papa tell mams he was mustored in the army last week and the second odditer would pay him to or three hundred dolars me and Beile saw your name in the tribune and we just doil and peps cant get them if you dont send his has become quite attached to the Smoky City. money papers mane is flores D Loftis and my name The General has many friends in Washington. live is fort senders avenue Knozville

Tonnesaee. It would have gratified Gen. Patterson very much to able to send the money, but unfortunnicly the payment, with that of thousands of atter similar claims, must wait the action of He is in the city at present on business. Congress to appropriate money for the deficiency

PLACE OF THE THREE AMERICAS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

toga, N. Y. Instead of the arrangment of stars | fied with the positions assigned them. used in our national standard, the blue field was decorated with an eagle guarding the Western States receive 29 out of Western hemisphere, surrounded by a symbolic 56 places. The Middle States come next, with

ABOUT ARMY DESERTIONS. The Major-General Commanding the Army,

and the Acting Judge Advocate-General of the Army, in their annual reports, which have Senator was brought to a realizing sense of a been given to the public during the past week, former vote of his when Senator Edmunds, of have severally discussed at considerable length Vermont, called his attention to the fact that | the subject of the military crime of desertion, who had voted for and belped to repeal the tent as to create this official discussion, which extends back, also, to the annual reports of the Intemperance and the license allowed at succeeding pay days is alleged to be the primal cause, and most of the reporting officials think the evil could be remedied by greater restric-

With all due deference to the several officers gallery, and there saw a young man sitting, who comment in their reports upon this subgrave crime he was committing in listening to | the real cause, and he forms his idea from his the proceedings of the dignified Senate while own experience and the opinions of dozens of it was in Executive session. The eyes of the troop, battery and company commanders with

called the attention of his colleagues to the When a soldier is afflicted with chronic infact of the presence of an outsider to their at- | temperance he is of no earthly use in any comtention, and Sergeant at Arms Canaday and a mand, and the best way to be rid of him is to couple of Capitol policemen were instructed to summarily give him a dishonorable discharge, that the intruder upon the Senate's privacy | rades, and an annoyance to the First Sergeants had fallen asleep while the Senate was in open | and the company commander, and when in the session, and he did not know that an Executive | guardhouse for his constantly recurring insession had been ordered. He had been over- fractions of discipline, forces his well-behaved looked by the doorkeepers when they cleared | comrades to perform his as well as their own

> to the frontier after a course of preliminary stead of being taught there that he must keep clean and neat and be well drilled, he is first of all asked if he has any trade. If he is a blacksmith, carpenter, house-painter, brick or stonemason or harness-maker, he is "put on special duty," and kept at work at the trade he hoped more hours a day than he did in civil life, at much less compensation. If he has no trade, he is apt to be placed on the "daily detail" of laborers, helping those who have trades, and mix and carry mortar and dig cellars and feels restless in the narrow limits of working at a trade, and hopes to stimulate his ambition by becoming a soldier, he finds upon arrival that he has only exchanged work with independence for the same work, at less pay, with pay-day comes, with its scant recompense for placed on the calendar. the labor he has done, he gets a pass, gets himself full of the villainous liquor obtainable at or near Army posts, and listens readily to a suggestion to get away.

If Congress, when ordering the building of new or the improvement of old posts, would appropriate money enough to do the work, and leave the soldiers to do soldier's duty, there would speedily be a marvelous decrease in the present awful percentage of desertions, and in geant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives | the end it would be far cheaper for the United on over 100 counts for forgery. If Silcott | States; for the cost of the enlistment, clothing, should ever be located and captured, the instruction and transportation of each recruit chances are that he will spend the rest of his | would astonish most of the lawmakers if they natural life behind the bars. The fact that he cared enough for the subject to once analyze

> LIBERAL ARMY FURLOUGHS. "The men in the ranks have no occasion for complaint on one point," said an Army official "In the old times before the war, it was

almost the most uncommon thing known in | Merchant Marine of the United States. the service to grant an enlisted man a furlough for any considerable period, but now just look at them. Here is a batch of orders | lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. just received from Gen. Crook's headquarters at Chicago, and see some of the furloughs he

"Four of these men are granted six months each, and all of them have permission to go abroad. Two of them are Sergeants and the others are private soldiers. Such a thing was never heard of in the olden time. Then there are eight more, ranking from the Chief Trumpeter of the 7th Cav. to five private soldiers, and four of these also have permission to leave the

THE RIGHT TO CATCH SEALS, which has for the last 20 years been leased to the Alaska Commercial Company, of which the late Mr. Hutchinson, of Washington City, was so long the President, will expire on the 1st of next May. These seal islands in Bering's Sea have heretofore been considered very valuable. and large fortunes have been made from the privilege accorded by the Government to the company operating them. There will doubtless

be great competition when the privilege is again placed upon the market. INCREASED PENSIONS.

Senator Turpic, of California, reported favorpersons who now are, or who may bereafter wounds received, or disease contracted while in the military or naval service of the United

GOOD-BY, BOYS. The delegation of Sioux Indians who have been in Washington for the past two weeks, made a visit to Senators Allison and Wilson at the Capitol on Thursday last. They had a long and when they filed out of the committee-room the bystanders were convulsed at the "Good-by, boys," with which salutation the Indians took

leave of the dignified Senators. The following nominations of Army officers were transmitted to the Senate by the President during the past week: Second Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th Art., to be First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department; First Lieut, Ormond M. Lissack, 4th Art., First Lieutenant, ford, 2d Art., Second Lieutenant, 6th Cav.;

CHAT ABOUT PEOPLE.

Surg. Joseph Y. Porter, U. S. Army, whose resignation was accepted by Secretary of War Proctor last Summer, after a difficulty arising from his being ordered from Florida to New | a bill for the free coinage of both gold and sil-Orleans, is trying to be placed on the Retired ver, the issue of certificates to serve as money, List of the Army. To effect this end, Scnator and the retirement of United States National Gibson, of Louisiana, introduced a bill in the Bank notes of small denominations. Senate last week, and Dr. Porter and his friends think it will pass without opposition.

VETERANS IN THE CITY. Gen. John S. Witcher, Major and Paymaster, from what can be learned Congress will adopt U.S. Army, is at the Ebbitt House for a few 5 o'clock p. m. days, on business connected with the Paymaster General's Office. Gen. Witcher entered the Second Auditor Patterson has received the service at the beginning of the war as a private soldiers of the late war, which was referred to following unique letter from a Tennessee son soldier in the 2d W. Va. Cav., but was made the Committee on Invalid Pensions. First Lieutenant early in 1862; was promoted to Captain in 1863, and to Major of the same (N. C.) reciting that it has been openly and regiment in May, 1864, and to Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1865. He was brevetted Brig- the Civil Service Commission has refused to adier General for gallantry in action. After have no money to get things for christmas unles the war he was elected to Congress from the Civil Service law; that the Civil Service quesyou send papa his money you owe him for being Third Wast Virginia District, and was appointed by President Hayes Pension Agent of examination, and that other charges have been the District of Columbia, which position he preferred against the Commission, and directing held until appointed Major and Paymaster in the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inrite to you and say pleas send papa money before the Regular Army in 1880. Gen. Witcher is vestigate the charges. contistings for I want a dram and belie wants a big | now stationed at Pittsburg, Pa., and says he

> Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md. John Upcraft, Co. F, 61st Pa., Pittsburg, Pa. Comrade Uperaft is entirely disabled, having received a gunshot wound in the right lung. THE AGONY OVER.

Speaker of the House, Thomas B. Read, of Maine, ended the agony of the lower branch of ately adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6, 1890. A jurge silken flag was displayed at the Congress on Saturday by appointing the Com-

Conference last week, which at first glance re- knew beforehand where they had been placed | For THE NATIONAL TRIBUSE.] sembled the United States flag, but closer in- while the Democrats, as a matter of course, exspection showed that while it included the pected nothing but to be placed at the lower same colors, it had a different significance. It | end of the various Committees, The Members was the first flag of the Three Americas, and | gave the most earnest attention to the reading was designed by Prof. J. W. Shipley, of Sara- of the names, and most of them appeared satis-

In the geographical distribution of the com-

wedding-ring, while the background was form- 16 chairmanships; the New England States get ed by golden stars arranged in the form of a seven; the Pacific Slope gets three, while the Southern States get one. Pennsylvania gets the largest number, having eight chairmen; New York gets seven; Ohio and Illinois each get five; Wisconsin gets four; Iowa, Michigan and Kansas get three each; Maine, Indiana, Massachusetts and Minnesota two each; while ebraska, Montana, Missonri, Vermont, North Carolina, Connecticut, Oregon, New Jersey, California and Rhode Island one each. New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Washington, 20 States in all, are without chairmanships. Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.) is the Chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr. Boutelle (Me.) heads the Naval Committee, and the following gentlemen compose the Committee on Invalid ensions: Mr. Morrill (Kan.) Chairman; Saw-Goodnight (Ky.), Turner (Ga.), Lewis (Miss.),

The Committee on Pensions is headed by Mr. Delano (N. Y.), with Finley (Ky.), Scull (Pa.), Smyser (O.), Van Schaik (Wis.), Randall (Mass.), Hill (Ill.), Brown (Vt.), Henderson (N. C.), Martin (Tex.), Barwig (Wis.), Norton (Mo.), Parrett (Ind.), in the order named. The complexion of the committees are radically changed from that of the 50th Congress, where the Southern States held the Chairmanships of nearly all the important committees,

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

while in this Congress they get but one, Mr.

Brower (N. C.), a Republican, drawing the

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18. In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Ala.) introduced a joint resolution congratulating the people of Brazil on their just and peaceable assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, expressed in their repudiation to abandon to be a soldier, and forced to work | of monarchic rule and the recent adoption of a Republican form of Government. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) introduced bills for a monument to Zachary Taylor; changing the time for the ending of the official terms of the Presitrenches, without getting any extra pay at all. | dent and Members of Congress, and for a prison So it comes to pass that when a young man and reformatory in the District of Columbia;

Mr. Blair (N. H.), from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back his bill to the copperhead and the moccasin-the first and provide for the establishment and temporary last with several sub-divisions, but none of them support of common schools, and gave notice are aggressive in the sense that word can be apthe iron band of military discipline encircling that as soon as possible after the close of the plied to the combativeness of a wasp. The rat of the Regular Army up to Jan. 1. Therefore, him. He soon becomes disgusted, and when holiday recess he would call it up for action; the same of the most sluggish ophidians,

> among them being that of Judge Brewer, of Kansas, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. After the doors were opened, the Senate at 4 o'clock p. m. adjourned. In the House there was a perfect deluge of

bills and resolutions introduced. Mr. McKinley (Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate concurrent resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 6, Agreed to-152 to 36, Under the call of States the following bills

were introduced : By Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) to reduce postage on certain letters; for the organization of a naval reserve force; for the reduction of duty in certain cases; to reduce the tobaccotax; to designate the time for the meeting of Congress; to place cotton bagging on the free list; to create passed by the House last week, which is to the other day at the War Department," and a Tariff Statistical Bureau; to refund the cotton tax; for signal stations on the West Indies; amending the Civil Service act; to increase the efficiency of the Army; for the relief of the

> By Mr. McRae (Ark.) to declare forfeiture of all unearned land grants; forfeiting certain By Mr. Springer (Ill.) for the reclamation of the arid lands; to revive the grade of Lieuten-

By Mr. Henderson (Iowa) to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production; to establish a Pension Bureau in the Department of Justice; to increase pensions in cases of helplessness. By Mr. Turner (Kap.) to shorten to three

years the period required in homesteading public lands; fixing the price of Government lands at \$1.25 per acre. By Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) to provide an increase of pension to minor children; to make

the minimum rate of pension \$8 per month. Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the Tanner investigaof those who rerated themselves and each other, and inform the House whether any reraters | the virus in less than half an hour. About are in Government employ. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m. until Friday, Dec. 20.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

In the Senate the House concurrent resolution for adjournment of Congress from Dec. 21 to January 6 was taken up and concurred in, Mr. Hoar (Mass.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back adversethe joint resolution introduced by Mr. Blair the District of Columbia representatives in the two Houses and in the Electoral College, and asked that it be indefinitely postponed. At the request of Mr. Blair (N. H.), however, it was placed on the calendar, to allow the citizens of the District to be heard.

Among the bills introduced and referred to the appropriate committees were the following: To place the American Merchant Marine in the oreign trade on an equality with that of other nations; to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by an exposition of arts, industries, manufactures and preducts; to permit States to tax National Bank notes and United States notes,

The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler (N. H.) in regard to organizations among naval officers to influence legislation was called up. After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Chandler. Hale, Butler, McPherson and Cockrell, it was adopted. Resolutions calling for information as to the disposition of abandoned military reservations

and the legal status of the Indian Territory The Senate then went into Executive session, and when the doors were opened, at 4:30 o'clock , m. adjourned.

The House was not in session. FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Reagan (Tex.) introduced Considerable time was spent in discussing the resolution recognizing the Republic of Brazil,

without reaching any definite result. The Senate then went into Executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned at In the House, Mr. Funston (Kan.) introduced a bill granting a per diem pension to

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Ewart notoriously charged that for several years past select its clerks under the provisions of the tions have been stolen and given out before

Pending discussion on a resolution to allow ex-Sergeant-at-Arms 'Leedom to turn over to Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes all moneys and assets W. H. Ferris, Co. D. 75th Ohio, 1217 West in his possession, the House at 2:30 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21. But little was done in the Senate except to confirm a large number of nominations for various offices, that body going into Executive Session at 12:30 o'clock. At 2:45 o'clock the doors were opened, and the Senate immedi-In the House, the entire day's session was Meadquarters of the International American mittees. Nearly all the Republican Members devoted to the announcement of the various

committees, and upon the conclusion of the

reading of the names, the House adjourned at

2:45 o'clock until Monday, Jan. 6.

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D., Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

> CHAPTER XLVIII, ANIMAL POISONS.

There is a rather mysterious Latin proverb to the effect that "nobody can expect to walk among palm trees with impunity," but its possible meaning is apt to become clear to any traveler approaching the latitude of perennial Summer in a region of coast swamps. Cherries and strawberries at New Year are acceptable luxuries, but the products of the insect world illustrate the occasional disadvantages of exuberant fecundity. "There are things that can reconcile a man to a British fog," says Sydney Smith; "in the tropics all nature is alive and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to eat you out of your coat, waist and breeches. The bete rouge lays the foundation of yer (N. Y.), Craig (Pa.) Nute (N. H.), Belknap a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are (Mich.), Flick (Iowa), Taylor (Tenn.), Wilson (Ky.), Laws (Neb.), Yoder (O.), Laue (III.), in your flesh and batch a colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your ears and nose; you eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockroaches and snakes get into the bed; ants eat up the books; scorpions sting you on the foot. An insect with 11 legs is swimming in your teacup; a nondescript with nine wings is struggling in the small-beer; a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter. Every thing bites, stings or brnises; every second of your exist-ence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before except Swammerdam and Meriam." The United States reach far enough soath to illustrate the occasional correctness of that description. In Florida venomous reptiles are frequent enough to satisfy any reasonable naturalist. We have two varieties of scorpions, five or six different species of hornets, and a spider resembling the Sicilian tarantula for all business purposes. have not seen the fens of the Orinoco, but I have spent several years in southern Mexico, and I know that the mosquito-swarms of the Yucatan lagoons are not a whit worse than those of the Arkansas River bottoms. Still, the Winter frosts which now and then penetrate to the very border-line of our Southern territory moderate in some degree the variety as well as the aggressiveness of our venomous reptiles and insects gnats always excepted.

VENOMOUS SNAKES. There are three different species of venomous serpents in the United States-the rattlesnake and gets its prey by stealthy approach rather and confirmed a large number of nominations, and there is, perhaps, no instance on record of any rattler having used its fangs on a human being without previous provocation, though an inadvertent step may be mistaken for an act of premeditated hostility. A serpent coiled up in the grass, and suddenly aroused from its day-dream by the approach of a berry-gathering boy, will strike away at the intruder, as a dog waked from its siesta-napon a sunny porch will snap at an intrusive stranger; but in open ground the most venomous of snakes will often try for minutes to evade their pursuers by flight rather than frighten them off by using their fatal weapons of defense, In a roadside ditch near Van Buren, in southern Missouri, I once saw a gang of negro boys following a yellow rattlesnake (Crotalus duriscus), and beating it with bushes and switches, and though the naked feet of the little brats were every now and then in close proximity to the head of the serpent, that head persistently turned away from the chance of revenge and poked about in patient quest of a loophole of escape, till an old darky rushed up with a fence-rail, and with horrible execrations smashed away at the speckled reptile Only then the snake turned on its aggressors,

but was dispatched by a center-hit just as it contracted its coils for a spring. ant-General; to establish a uniform system of In the headquarters of the Crotalus horridus-Texas, New Mexico and southern Kansas-there is a prevalent impression that some persons are "snake-proof," and I met more than one Western hunter who boasted of having been bitten by a full-sized rattler without having experienced the slightest serious after effects. The probable explanation is the circumstance that the poison is occasionally absorbed by the fibers of heavy woolen clothing, or that the serpent had shortly before exhausted its supply of virus in a combat with another enemy-a pig perhaps, hogs having been often seen in the act of charging a venomous snake with stolid disregard of its repeated suap-bites. There is no doubt, though, that serpent-poison acts differ-ently on persons of different constitutions. tion and requesting him to send a list of names | Nervous individuals, women and timid children have been known to succumb to the effects of half a year ago Atlanta papers mentioned the case of a little boy who died in just 20 minutes after being bitten in the leg, a little below the knee. The little fellow, the son of a doctor in southern Georgia, had been at play in the garden, and slipping off a log happened to step on a rattlesnake, which promptly resented the affront by a victous snap, and then slipped off into a thicket of brambles, as if frightened by

## Ayer's Hair Vigor



menced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."-T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and

keeps the scalp white and clean."-Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for promoting the growth of the hair, and think it unequaled. For restoring the hair to its original color, and for a dressing, it cannot be surpassed."-Mrs. Geo. La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

hair of the natural color."-P. J. Cullen,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excel-lent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a cure for dandruff."-J. W. Bowen, Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past two years, and found it all it is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the bair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."-Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y "My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of

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the horrible screams of its victim. The little sight-year old lad ran into his father's office, and was at once treated to all the available antidotes, but died in convulsions before a swift-footed servant had returned from a trip to the spring. Adults, after a few days' fever, often manage to fight down the virus by sheer strength of constitution, and on an average only three out of a dozen cases terminate fatally. One very safe rule is to "keep as cool" as possible, and, pending the application of remedies, to avoid every unnecessary movement that might quicken the pulse, and thus aid the

virus in entering the circulation. A very curious illustration of the wisdom of that rule was furnished a few years ago by the adventure of two berry-picking girls in Pike County, Pa. Roaming the woods, hand-in-hand, they stumbled upon a coiled-up rattler, and were both bitten left and right before they could regain their feet and jump out of reach of the enraged reptile. One of the girls grasped her bitten foot with both hands and thus dragged herself to a log, where she sat down, and only now and then rose up for a moment to call the name of her brother, who was cutting shingles in the woods about half a mile from the scene of the accident. The other girl-the elder of the two-had been bitten on the leg, and after dropping her berry-basket, started for home at a double-quick, shricking as she ran, and thus managed to reach her mother's farm, a distance of more than three miles, in less than half an bour. She died before night, while her companion got off with a severe fever and an abscess in her foot that confined her to her bed for a couple of weeks.

Other effects of a snake-bite are dizziness, vomiting, fainting-fits, chills, delirium, and occasionally bleeding at the nose, as if nature thus tried to evacuate a portion of the tainted blood. The bitten limb often swells alarmingly in less than two hours; but after the internal effects of the virus have yielded to antidotes those swellings generally subside in a day or two. In rare cases the bitten person is overcome by a lethargy that rapidly passes to complete unconsciousness and death, and may be akin to the torpor that delivers serpent-poisoned birds into the jaws of the reptile.

REMEDIAL MEASURES. If the bite has been inflicted on the leg or arm, the limb should be immediately bandaged as tight as possible, a little above the wound, so as to prevent the virus from entering the circulation, while the discharge of the tainted humors should be facilitated in every possible way, especially by enlarging and sucking the wound, or sponging it incessantly with tepid water. The antidotal effect of stimulants is not limited to alcohol. Opium, aconite and strong black coffee have been used with good results, even after the disturbance of the pulse gave undoubted proof of the poison havng entered the general circulation of the system. Cauterization of the wound is generally useless if more than half an hour has elapsed since the infliction of the bite, but if the patient can reach a human habitation in less than that time the application of a hot iron may effeetually neutralize the virus, and it is a curious fact that the same result can be accomplished with a white-hot iron far more painlessly than if the implement used be brought only to a red heat-the explanation being that only in the former case the canterized tissue is destroyed completely enough to annul the sensibility of the nerves.

(To be continued.) A Catholic Colony.

A company has been organized at Hutchinson, Kan., called the Catholic Immigration Society, the object of which is to furnish information about the opportunities and advantages offered by that section to those in want of good farming locations. Hutchinson is a city of 15,000 inhabitants, in the center of a very rich farming region. There is a large Catholic church in the city, of which Rev. John F. Kelley is the priest, and five other churches are in the neighborhood. It is hoped that there will be so large an immigration of Catholics as to form a community of that denomination. The enterprise has received the commendation of the ecclesiastical authorities. Address Catholie Immigration Society, Hutchinson, Kan.

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